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Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 5.*

AGREEABLE to a reſolve of the citizens of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, that a Proceſſion in honour of the eſtabliſhment of the Conſtitution of the United States, ſhould take place on the 4th of July:—Yeſterday morning at 9 o'clock, the proceſſion began to move from Southwark through Third-ſtreet, to the Northern Liberties, from whence they returned by Fourth to Market-ſtreet, up Market-ſtreet to Buſh Hill, where a dinner was prepared for the whole. For want of time we are obliged to poſtpone the particulars till our next, and confine ourſelves to the following ſketch of the proceſſion.

Major Pancake, with twelve Axmen, in ſmocks and caps.

The city troop of Light Horſe, commanded by Colonel Miles.

INDEPENDENCE.

John Nixon, Eſq; on Horſeback, bearing the ſtaff and cap of Liberty: The words, "*4th July*, 1776," in gold letters, pendant from the ſtaff.

Four Pieces of Artillery, with a detachment from the Train, commanded by Captains Morrell and Fiſher.

ALLIANCE with FRANCE.

Thomas Fitzſimons, Eſq; on Horſeback, carrying a flag, white ground, having three fleurs de lys and thirteen ſtars in union, over the words "*6th of February*, 1788," in golden letters.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Claypoole, from the 1ſt regiment.

DEFINITIVE TREATY of PEACE.

George Clymer, Eſq; on Horſeback, carrying a ſtaff, adorned with olive and laurel, the words "*3d September*, 1783," in gold letters, pendant from the ſtaff.

Col. John Shee, on Horſeback, carrying a flag, blue field, with a laurel and an olive wreath over the words—"WASHINGTON, THE FRIEND OF HIS COUNTRY,"—in ſilver letters—the ſtaff adorned with olive and laurel.

The city troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Major W. Jackſon.

Richard Bache, Eſq; on Horſeback, as a Herald, attended by a trumpet, proclaiming a New æra—the words "New æra," in gold letters, pendant from the Herald's ſtaff, and the following lines

Peace o'er our land her olive wand extends,
And white rob'd Innocence from Heaven deſcends;
The crimes and frauds of Anarchy ſhall fail,
Returning Juſtice lifts again her ſcale.

The Hon. Peter Muhlenberg, Eſq; Vice-Preſident of Pennſylvania, on Horſeback, carrying a flag, blue field, emblazoned—the words "*17th September*, 1787," in ſilver letters, on the flag.

Band of Muſic.

The Honourable Chief Juſtice M'Kean.
The Hon. Judge Atlee, the Hon Judge Ruſh.
(in their Robes of office)

In an ornamented Car, drawn by ſix horſes, bearing the CONSTITUTION, framed, fixed on a ſtaff, crowned with the Cap of Liberty——the words—"THE PEOPLE," in gold letters, on the ſtaff, immediately under the Conſtitution.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Heyſham, from the 3d regiment.

Ten Gentlemen, repreſenting the States that have adopted the Fœderal Conſtitution, viz.

1.	Duncan Ingraham, Eſq;	New-Hampſhire.
2.	Jonathan Williams, jun. Eſq;	Maſſachuſetts.
3.	Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq;	Connecticut.
4.	Hon. Chief Juſtice Brearly,	New-Jerſey.
5.	James Wilſon, Eſq;	Pennſylvania.
6.	Col. Thomas Robertſon,	Delaware.
7.	Hon J. E. Howard, Eſq;	Maryland.
8	Col. Febiger,	Virginia.
9.	W Ward Burrows, Eſq;	South Carolina.
10.	George Meade, Eſq;	Georgia.

Bearing diſtinguiſhing flags and walking arm in arm, emblematic of Union.

Col. William Williams, in armour, on Horſeback, bearing a Shield, emblazoned with the arms of the United States.

The Montgomery county Troop of Light Horſe, commanded by James Morris, Eſquire.

An ornamented Car, drawn by four Horſes, bearing Captain Thomas Bell, carrying the flag of the United States. Monſ. Barbe de Marbois, Flag of France. Mr. Hennekin, the Flag of The United Netherlands. Mr. Helſtead, Flag of Sweden. Mr. Leeke, Flag of Pruſſia. Thomas Barclay, Eſq; Flag of Morocco. States in alliance with America.

The Judge, Regiſter Marſhal, and other Officers of the Court of Admiralty, with their inſignia.
Wardens of the Port, and Tonnage Officers.
Collector of the Cuſtoms, and Naval Officer.

The Surveyor General, Receiver General, Secretary, and other offices of the Land Office.
Regiſter, Recorder of Deeds, and Comptroller General.

Peter Baynton, Eſq; and Colonel Iſaac Melcher, as an American and an Indian, ſmoaking the Calumet of Peace, in a carriage drawn by two horſes.

A Grand Fœderal Edifice, on a Carriage drawn by ten Horſes, containing Meſſrs. Hilary Baker, George Latimore, John Wharton, John Neſbitt, Samuel Morris, John Brown, Tench Francis, Joſeph Anthony, John Chaloner, and Peter Ozeas, citizens of the Union ——

Attended by the Houſe Carpenters.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Roſe, 5th regiment.

The Agricultural Society, headed by their Preſident, S. Powel, Eſquire.

The Farmers, headed by Richard Peters, Richard Willing, Samuel Meredith, Iſaac Warner, George Gray, William Peltz, —— Burkhart, and Charles Willing, with ploughs, &c.

The Manufacturing Society, with the ſpinning and carding machines, looms, &c. headed by Robert Hare, Eſquire.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Robinſon, from the 6th regiment.

Marine Society, with their inſignia.

The Fœderal Ship, The UNION, commanded by John Green, Eſquire, Captain Smith.

W. Belcher and Mr. Mercer, Lieutenants.

with a proper crew of Officers and Seamen.

The Pilots of the Port, with a Pilot Boat.
Boat Builders, with a Barge.

The Ship carpenters, Sail makers, Rope makers, Block makers, and Riggers

The Merchants and Traders of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, headed by Thomas Willing, Eſq; with their inſignia; followed by the Merchants Clerks.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Sproat, from the 4th regiment.

TRADES and PROFESSIONS.

Cordwainers.
Coach Painters.
Cabinet and Chair makers.
Brick makers.
Painters.
Porters.
Watch makers.
Fringe and Ribband Weavers.
Bricklayers.
Taylors.
Inſtrument makers, Turners, and Windſor Chair makers.
Carvers and Guilders.
Coopers.
Plane makers.
Whip Manufacturers.
Blackſmiths, Whiteſmiths, Nailſmiths, and Bell hangers.
Coach makers.
Potters.
Hatters.
Wheel wrights.
Tin plate Workers.
Skinners, Breeches makers, and Glovers.
Tallow Chandlers.
Butchers.
Printers, Stationers, and Book binders.
Sadlers.
Stone cutters.
Bakers.
Gunſmiths.
Copper ſmiths.
Goldſmiths, Silverſmiths, and Jewellers.
Diſtillers.
Tobacconiſts.
Braſs Founders.
Stocking Manufacturers.
Curriers and Tanners.
Druggiſts.
Upholſterers.
Sugar refiners.
Brewers.
Peruke makers and Barbers.
Ship Chandlers.
Engravers.
Plaiſterers.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Rees, from the 2d Regiment.

The Civil and Military Officers of Congreſs in the city.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, and the *Supreme Executive Council.*

The Juſtices of the Common Pleas and the Magiſtrates.
Sheriff and Coroner on Horſeback.
City Wardens.
Conſtables and Watchmen.

The gentlemen of the bar, headed by the Honourable Edward Shippen, Eſquire, Preſident of the Common Pleas, and William Bradford, Eſquire, Attorney General, followed by the Students of Law.

The Clergy of the different denominations.

The College of Phyſicians, headed by their Preſident, Dr. Redman.

Students of the Univerſity, headed by the Vice-Provoſt, and of other Schools, headed by their reſpective Principals, Profeſſors, Maſters, and Tutors.

The County Troop of Light Horſe, commanded by Major W. Macpherſon, bringing up the rear of the whole.

On the Union Green, at Buſh Hill, Mr. Wilſon delivered an Oration ſuited to the day.

To add to the entertainment of the day, ten veſſels prepared and paraded as follows, one repreſenting New Hampſhire, oppoſite the Northern Liberties,—the next for Maſſachuſetts, oppoſite Vine ſtreet,—Connecticut, oppoſite Race ſtreet,—New Jerſey, Arch,—Pennſylvania, Market,—Delaware, Cheſnut.—Maryland, Walnut,—Virginia, Spruce,—South Carolina, Pine,—and Georgia, South ſtreet. The Riſing Sun, under the command of Captain Philip Brown, anchored off Market ſtreet, and ſuperbly dreſſed. At night ſhe was handſomely illuminated.

KINGSON, (Jamaica) May 3.

HIS Majeſty's ſhip Chicheſter, of 44 guns, from Portſmouth, commanded by Lieutenant Bridges, and the merchants ſhip Eliza, laſt from Cork, arrived on Monday and Tueſday at Port Royal, with 547 recruits for the regiments in this iſland.—The officers accompanying the recruits are enſigns Sinclair and Vardy, of the 3d regiment and doctor Robertſon.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

OUR laſt accounts from Ponghkeepſie were dated on Saturday laſt. The Convention were then debating on the 8th ſect. of the firſt art. on which they had then ſpent three days;—Mr Hamilton advocating the clauſe againſt the objections of Mr. Smith, Mr. Lanſing and Mr Williams.

Matters we underſtand are taking a warm turn in our convention. Sundry papers were produced on Saturday to ſhew an inconſiſtency in the politics of this ſtate. This produced, by way of retort, an accuſation of inconſiſtency in an honorable member of the Convention from this city with reſpect to the ſtate governments; Mr. Lanſing declaring that it was the prevailing ſentiment of the general Convention that the ſtate governments ought to be deſtroyed, and that it was particularly the ſentiments that colonel Hamilton delivered in that Convention. Mr. Hamilton denied this peremptorily, and juſtified his conduct, with ſome ſevere remarks on Mr. Lanſing. This produced ſome diſorder, on which the committee roſe.

A reſolution was then entered into, that the Convention would meet twice in each day—from 9 in the morning and ſit till noon; and from 3 till 6 in the afternoon.—The deciſion, we are informed, will probably take place this week.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) June 5.

We are favoured with the following authentic account of Mr Burnet's laſt gallant action with the Indians, from his letter to general Jackſon, and for his determined conduct he has received the General's thanks.

Glynn County, May 10, 1788.

Dear General,

THIS will inform you of an action I had with the Indians on the 30th of April. Their party, ſuppoſed to be upwards of an hundred, attacked my blockhouſe, about eleven o'clock at night. Our party, which was never before ſo weak, ſeveral having left us, expecting no danger, to return the next morning, conſiſted of only four white men and three armed negroes. One of the negroes, on ſentry out, was killed and ſcalped, and two of the whites were wounded early in the action. Another negro was killed, the Indians fought with a ſeeming determination of taking us, firing on all quarters, and frequently running up within ten feet of the blockhouſe; but, after attacking for an hour and a quarter, they were forced to retreat. They muſt have loſt between twenty and thirty killed and wounded*, as we plainly ſaw ſeveral fall, which were carried off by others; and they left ſeveral arms and matchcoats behind them, which we found next morning. Our few men fought with uncommon bravery. My wound I received ſome time ago is almoſt well, and I hope, before long, to be able to draw my ſword againſt thoſe ſavages again. They carried off five negroes.

I remain, dear General, yours, &c.

JOHN BURNET."

* *The Indian party acknowledged ten killed in the action on their return to Florida.*

From a late LONDON PAPER.

TO THE

KING's *moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION of the Agents for the AMERICAN LOYALISTS, on behalf of themſelves and their Conſtituents.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

THE Agents for the American Loyaliſts again beg leave, moſt humbly, to approach your Royal perſon, entreating your paternal attention to the juſtice of their claims, and to the extreme diſtreſs which they have long ſuffered, on account of their faithful attachment to the government over which your Majeſty preſides.

Your petitioners will not dwell on the fortitude with which they have met every danger, and even the riſque of death itſelf, in ſupporting your Majeſty's authority, and the rights of the Britiſh Legiſlature; nor do they regret the ſacrifice which has been made of their rights, properties, and profeſſions to the neceſſities of the ſtate, as the price and purchaſe of peace for their fellow ſubjects. But they would be extremely deficient in the truſt repoſed in them, and in their duty to your Majeſty, the patron of public juſtice, and father of all your people, if they did not humbly ſubmit to your Majeſty's wiſdom their rights to a juſt compenſation for the loſſes which they have ſuſtained in the cauſe of their country.

Their right, moſt gracious Sovereign, they humbly conceive, is perfectly founded on the immutable principles of reaſon, and of juſtice, which form the eſtabliſhment of all civil ſocieties; on the fundamental laws of the Britiſh Conſtitution; on your Majeſty's Proclamation, which called on all your faithful ſubjects to ſupport and defend the Sovereign authority of the ſtate againſt an "avowed rebellion," and promiſing them protection, and indemnity for the loſſes they ſhould ſuſtain, in conſequence of their loyalty and zeal in the common cauſe; and on the ſolemn reſolutions of both houſes of Parliament, to the ſame purport and effect.

Their right, being thus perfectly founded, in the higheſt of all poſſible authorities, your petitioners humbly truſt that your Majeſty, in your wiſdom and goodneſs, will readily conclude that the juſtice due thereupon ought not to be further delayed; twelve years having already elapſed ſince your petitioners have been deprived of their fortunes, through a want of protection due to them by law; and five, ſince their eſtates have been devoted to the public ſafety, by a treaty ratified by Parliament; during which time, they have ſeen their fellow ſubjects thus benefited at their expence, enjoying their fortunes in quiet and happineſs, while your petitioners remain reduced from affluence to poverty and diſtreſs; the unfortunate victims to the public tranquility and proſperity, in conſequence of their faithful obedience to your Majeſty's command, and of their reliance on the ſolemn aſſurances of both Houſes of Parliament.

Your Petitioners will not excite your Majeſty's humane and paternal feelings for the diſtreſſes of your faithful ſubjects, by a minute detail of their wretchedneſs and woe to which many of their Conſtituents have been, and are yet, reduced by their fidelity and affection to your Majeſty's perſon, and by their exertions in ſupport of the authority of your Crown, and the rights of the Britiſh Legiſlature—and through a want of that protection and indemnity which are, moſt ſacredly, due to them by the fundamental laws of their country—by your Majeſty's Royal aſſurance—and by the reſolution of both Houſes of Parliament. But, Moſt Gracious Sire, they would be further wanting in their duty to your Majeſty, as well as to thoſe they repreſent, if they did not humbly lay at your Majeſty's feet the following melancholy facts: That many of them, through a want of that juſtice which has been long ſince due, have been reduced from affluence to poverty—others under the preſſure of want, have died with broken hearts—and ſome have been driven by their diſtreſs into inſanity, and from inſanity to ſuicide, leaving their helpleſs widows and orphans to prolong their miſerable exiſtence on the cold charity of ſtrangers.

With minds deeply impreſſed by theſe affecting truths, your petitioners moſt humbly implore your Majeſty, by thoſe divine virtues, Juſtice and Beneficence, which have ever animated your Royal breaſt towards your faithful ſubjects, to take them and their Conſtituents under your Royal patronage and protection, by laying before your Parliament their fidelity to your Majeſty, and their attachment to the Britiſh government; together with their claim to compenſation for their loſſes ſuſtained in conſequence thereof—and that your Majeſty will be pleaſed again to recommend them to your Parliament for that juſtice and compenſation which they moſt humbly conceive to be due by law, in ſuch manner as to your Majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs ſhall ſeem meet.

Wm. Pepperrel, G. Rome, J. de Lancey, Joſeph Galloway, R. Alexander, J. R. Grimes, H. E. M'Culloh, Wm. Simpſon, Wm. Knox, Wm. Bayard, J. Wentworth, Jun.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A SILVER medallion about the ſize of a crown piece, emblematic of the ſlave trade, has been ſtruck at Birmingham, and is now in circulation.

It repreſents on one ſide a ſlave kneeling and in chains, with the following addreſs to humanity:

"Am not I a man as thou art?"

On the reverſe is the following quotation from St. Matthew, chap. vii. verſe 12.

"Therefore all things whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, do ye even ſo unto them; for this is the law and the prophets."

Greatly to the credit of the times, the number of children belonging to the ſeveral Sunday ſchools in and about the metropolis, amount to twenty-four thouſand ſeven hundred—every one of whom might, but for this friendly interpoſition, have been by this time apt ſcholars of blaſphemy, theft, idleneſs, and every vice to be learnt in the ſtreets.

April 16. Among the many uſeful diſcoveries both in ſcience and in the arts which diſtinguiſh the preſent age, there are few to be compared with that lately announced in the public papers, as an improvement in brewing malt liquors.

The inventor obſerved, what it is aſtoniſhing no one ever obſerved before him, that in the common way of impregnating the worts with the virtues of the hops, the finer and more aromatic flavour of theſe, was diſſipated in a vapour, while the diſagreeable bitter quality alone remained.

In conſequence of the obſervation, he deviſed a method of collecting the vapour, which he found to be principally compoſed of the eſſential oil of the plant. This oil he returned into worts in their fermenting ſtate, and the reſult exceeded his moſt ſanguine expectations; the liquor acquired an infinitely more delicate flavour; and what is of equal importance, became beyond all compariſon leſs ſuſceptible of paſſing into the ſour ſtate, while, at the ſame time, as one-fourth leſs hops was requiſite on boiling the worts, their nauſeous bitter quality was imparted in a proportionally ſmaller degree.

In ſhort we cannot help congratulating our countrymen on the occaſion of ſo valuable a diſcovery, which, as it promiſes to be of great utility and pleaſure to them, will, we hope, be univerſally adopted by the brewer, and conſequently will eventually be, what it ought to be a ſource of reſpectability as well as gain to the ingenious inventor.

APRIL 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Botany Bay fleet, dated Cape of Good Hope, November 7, 1787.

"We arrived here on the 13th of laſt month, after an exceeding good paſſage from the Brazils; and ſhould no unlooked for accident ariſe to prevent us, ſhall be at ſea again in two days from the date of my letter. In our route from here it is a ſettled point that we are not to touch at Kergulen's land: This will in ſome degree ſhorten the diſmal length of paſſage we have yet to encounter, for theſe continual ſtoppages are intolerable. The healthy ſtate of the fleet is wonderful; though not more ſo than the ſubmiſſive acquieſcence with which the convicts (as far as I have ſeen of them) accommodate themſelves to their fate. The number of deaths, from our leaving England to this place, is 21"

Extract of a letter from Jerſey, April 21.

"The French are fitting out at this time on the oppoſite coaſts of St. Valery, Contances, Graville, and St. Maloes, a greater quantity of ſhipping for the Newfoundland fiſhery than ever were known. This is worthy the notice of Government, eſpecially as there are now in the road of St Maloes a frigate of 46 guns, and three or four ſloops, which are to accompany them. Let our people look to their own limits, as ſettled by treaty."

May 2. A ſquadron under the command of Sir Alexander Hood, will be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies in October next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Oſterley, Wampou, China, November 30, 1787, brought over by the Wycombe, Eaſt-Indiaman.

"We met with a very extraordinary circumſtance in the Chineſe ſeas, which may afford ſome news as matter of converſation among gentlemen concerned in our ſhiping. A large ſhip appeared in ſight one morning, (September 12 in lat. 10, north long. about 110, Eaſt) which ſpoke us about noon under French colours; ſhe appeared a thirty-two-gun frigate. No body could underſtand a word they ſaid, ſhe paſſed us very faſt, and at ſome diſtance ahead began to run out her guns and make every warlike preparation. We ſaw on her ſtern wrote La Claypſo; we were much aſtoniſhed; had various conjectures; the moſt prevailing one was, that ſhe was a pirate. The Captain and officers gave orders inſtantly to prepare our ſhip for defence; notwithſtanding all our guns were in the hold, except ten, and a great deal of lumber on the gun deck, yet every thing was cleared with the greateſt alacrity; the guns loaded; matches lighted; every man at his quarters; all ſilent not the leaſt thing on the deck in the way. In this ſtate we waited the event, while the ſeeming enemy was bearing down upon us in a very formidable manner, her tops manned; netting ſtuffed with hammocks; thirty-two guns run out, tompkins taken out, and crowded with men at all quarters. We kept on under eaſy ſail, expecting every moment they would fire into us. They hailed us again; but ſtill we could barely perceive it was French We have a Frenchman among our crew, and the Captain's cook is a foreigner, who ſpeaks that language. We could juſt make out that ſhe was a King's ſhip, and ſome unintelligible words, among which were "repecte." Captain Clarkſon deſired the top-gallant-ſails to be lowered, on which the Frenchman made ſail, and in an hour was out of ſight. We could hardly underſtand, at laſt, that it was that homage he wanted. It was very evident however it was ſo. Our men, with true Britiſh ſpirit, were ſo eager to commence action, notwithſtanding the vaſt inferiority of force, that an accident had like to have happened from their ardour. I have been more particular on this article, as it has made ſo great a ſtir at Canton, there is no doubt it will be a ſubject of much converſation in England. It was a national inſult. Capt. Clarkſon has been unjuſtly blamed by ſome here for not fighting, but I aſſure you it was not for want of courage. Nothing could be more cool, yet ſpirited, than the officers in preparing the ſhip for an engagement, if neceſſary.

"We found the ſhip lying at Macoa when we arrived there. Some ſay the commander is a French Chevalier, Commodore of 4 French men of war at Macoa.

"There ſeems ſome ſcheme militating againſt us by the French. By the treaty of peace, no ſhips of war of either nation are to remain in India. They have four already at Macoa, and ſeveral at Pondicherry. They ſeem to be ſneaking out and pretend they have come to aſſiſt the Portugueſe in their poſſeſſions at that place."

May 10. By letters from Liſbon, dated the 15th ult. and received by yeſterday's mail, we learn that the Emperor of Morocco had publiſhed a declaration of war againſt Great Britain, and had given licence to his cruiſers to ſeize upon all Britiſh veſſels.---The cauſe aſſigned by the Emperor for this extraordinary ſtep is avowed to be, our not having ſent two frigates to conduct and convoy the Mooriſh Ambaſſador to Conſtantinople.

"In the name of God! To all the Conſuls;

Peace to him who followeth the right way.

"Know ye, that for theſe 30 years, that we have obſerved the conduct of the Engliſh, and ſtudied their character, we have always found that they never kept their word. We never could dive into their character, becauſe they have no other than that of telling lies. We are acquainted with the character of other Chriſtian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the Engliſh, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who only can tell lies, does not deſerve that we ſhould ſpeak or write any thing to them; for according to our religion, a lie is the moſt abominable of all vices. Their Ambaſſador, Curtis, told us, that he had orders from his Court, that the ſhips built on our ſlips, and which we were to ſend to Gibraltar, ſhould be there completely fitted. In conſequence of which, we ſent thoſe ſhips to Gibraltar, provided with every thing neceſſary, and with money; but he ſent back our ſhips, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us moſt is, that he even ſends back the ſhips which we had ſent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preſerve. After this, it is not neceſſary to add more.

"On the 17th of the Moon Jumadilala, of the year 1702---that is Feb 25, 1788.

We are aſſured for fact, that 20 ſail of the line are ready for ſea at Cadiz, deſtined to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſians into the Mediterranean; and that the Spaniſh Miniſtry have declared the ſame to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Madrid.

A kind of compromiſe is ſaid to have taken place in France, between the Prince and the Parliament. The recall of the Duke of Orleans and ſome mutual conceſſions on the part of the Miniſtry and the people, at leaſt have given birth to ſuch a temporary report.

Another meeting of the Notables is expected to take place in the courſe of the preſent month: The reſult of this meeting will determine the truth or falſity of the above report.

It is ſaid that an account is arrived, of the ſailing of the Ruſſian fleet.

By letters from Vienna, dated the 16th of April, we learn, that news had arrived there of General Lacey having paſſed the Save with his army, and inveſted Belgrade on every ſide.

HAGUE, April 24.

WE learn from Zurich, that the celebratde Solomon Geſner, author of Daphnis, the charming Idellimus, and the Death of Abel, died there the 2econd of laſt month of a fit of apoplexy, aged 62 years. The inhabitants of the ſaid city, where he was born, propoſed to erect a monument to him, which will be placed in a public walk between two rivers, and which will form one of the moſt intereſting ornaments of it.

VENICE, March 8.

THE Venetian forces conſiſt of the following ſhips of war; ſix of 88 guns; two of 80, one of 54, two frigates of 40 and 42, two xebecs of 30 and 16 guns, commanded by the Chevalier Emo; one ſhip of 80 guns, two frigates and xebec of 42 guns, two veſſels of 30, another of 16 guns, taken from the Tuniſians, and two bumb-ketches, commanded by Admiral Condulmer amounting in all to ſix ſhips of 88 guns, three of 80, one of 54, four of 42, one of 40, three of 30, and one of 16 guns, beſides twelve galleys, which form a ſmall ſquadron, ſix of which are always at Dorfou, Zante, and Cephalonia, four in the gulf, and two off Dalmatia.

The republic beſides keeps three galleots twelve brigantines, and eleven veſſels of ſmaller force which cruiſe in the Levant, and thirteen galleots, four xebecs, and other ſmaller veſſels which are ſtationed on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in all 80 ſhips. In war time they can furniſh 26 ſhips of the line and a proportionable number of frigates, xebecs, and other veſſels proper for forming a reſpectable ſquadron. In time of peace they employ from 12,000 to 14,000 men in their navy, and in war time can increaſe them to 30,000 without having recourſe to any other provinces than Iſtria and the Duchy of Venice.

VIENNA, March 26.

WE had for a long time heard nothing of General Cloirfait, nor could the public imagine what was become of him; but we now learn that he has been ſent into Albania, charged with a ſecret commiſſion from our court to the pacha and government of that province.

The public is not leſs curious to know the anſwer made to the emperor, when at Trieſte, by the deputies of the republic of Venice, who had a long conference with his Majeſty. It is ſaid that our Monarch declared to the ſenate of that republic, that he muſt have a categorical anſwer immediately relative to what part the republic meant to take in the preſent war with the Ottoman Porte; if not, he ſhould be obliged to make his troops take poſſeſſion of all the ſea-ports in Dalmatia belonging to the republic.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 10.

CAPTAIN BOOG, in the ſhip Heart of Oak, of whoſe arrival at Graveſend there is advice, fell in with on his paſſage a brig from Charleſtown to Liverpool, loaded with rice and indigo, in extreme diſtreſs, diſmaſted, and with ſeven feet water in her hold. Captain Boog took the Captain (Shepherd) and people on board the Heart of Oak, but being unable to take the wreck in tow, abandoned her to the mercy of the ſea.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

THE confiderate people of the complying ſtates are now intent on diſcovering the men beſt calculated to adminiſter the important affairs of our national government.

The concurring voice of the country has placed our illuſtrious Commander in Chief in the Preſidential Chair; and a very reſpectable majority of influential characters are determined to ſupport the pretenſions of Governour Hancock, as Preſident of the Senate.

He poſſeſſes every claim that can operate on the feelings of a grateful people.

He diſcharged the duties of Preſident of Congreſs with much ability, and univerſal ſatisfaction, in the moſt trying periods of the war. He has made a ſacrifice of a great portion of his property in the public ſervice. He is eminently popular throughout the New England States; and would, in that country, unite more ſuffrages for his ſupport, than any perſon who has ever been a candidate for public favour.

His name is more known and diſtinguiſhed in Europe than that of any American, who has confined his political exertions to the walks of civil life. ——Such is the man that the general voice of the aſſenting States holds up as the moſt eligible candidate.

JULY 7.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, dated July 3.

"We fondly (but in vain) expected that the ratification of Virginia would have a very ſerious effect on the minds of the antifœderal party, and would have conſtituted ſo forcible an appeal to their apprehenſions, that it would have compelled them to adopt a ſyſtem different from that deſtructive one they ſeem intent on purſuing.

"We find that the powers of eloquence and argument are unavailing; we ſhall therefore refrain from any further exertions in defence of the Conſtitution.

"We ſhall cloſe the whole buſineſs with a ſtrong pathetic addreſs to their fears and their feelings, ariſing from the new ſituation of the ſtate, if placed out of the Union, and the dreadful conſequences that muſt enſue.

"We are waiting with great impatience for the act of Congreſs, to put Government in motion, by fixing the previous arrangements and the time for commencing proceedings under the new Conſtitution.

"This will add much energy to our arguments, will change the nature of the ground, and will beget a new relative ſituation betwixt the repreſentatives and their conſtituents, which was not in contemplation at the time of their being elected. This probably will be the foundation of an appeal of the minority to the inhabitants of the ſtate.

"Next week will probably terminate our labour."

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Subſtance of the treaty lately ratified and ſigned between the King of Pruſſia and the ſtates of Holland.

THE preamble ſets forth, that his Majeſty having newly given the Republic the moſt unequivocal marks of his affection, and having at the ſame time rendered them important and efficacious ſervices, by the re-eſtabliſhment of interior tranquility, there has reſulted a mutual and reciprocal deſire to renew and ſtrengthen the ancient ties by a treaty of defenſive Alliance, for the good of both parties and to maintain the general and particular tranquility.

The Articles are nine in number.

The firſt eſtabliſhes the harmony which ſubſiſted formerly between the two parties,

The 2d engages to act in concert to maintain the peace, and to employ their good offices to prevent hoſtilities, and to ſettle affairs in a conciliatory manner. But if theſe good offices have not the deſired effect, and that one of the high contracting parties is hoſtilely attacked by any European power.

The 3d article engages to ſuccour ſuch ally, for the mutual maintenance of the poſſeſſion of their territories, and all the ſtates which belonged to them before the commencement of hoſtilities; to effect which the King of Pruſſia is to furniſh the Republic when attacked with 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry; and if his Pruſſian Majeſty is attacked, the States-General are to furniſh 5000 infantry and 1000 cavalry; which ſuccours reſpectively are to be furniſhed in the ſpace of two months after the requiſition, and to remain engaged during all the war to the power who requires them, who is to pay them. But if the States-General find it difficult to furniſh troops, they are at free liberty to make it in money, except in caſe the King of Pruſſia is attacked in any of his ſtates between the Weeſer and the Meuſe, in which caſe his Majeſty is to have the choice of either men or money.

The 4th article contains this ſtipulation. That if the Dutch are attacked by any European power on the ſea, the King ſhall not be obliged to furniſh troops, but ſhall have his choice to pay in money according to the rate of one hundred thouſand Dutch florins per annum in lieu of one thouſand infantry; and 180,000 Dutch florins per annum in lieu of 1000 cavalry——however, in caſes where the ſtipulated ſuccours are not ſufficient for the party requiring.

Article the 5th gives power to the party to augment their demands according to their wants, and the ſituation of their ally.

By the 9th article, his Majeſty guarantees the Stadtholderſhip as well as the Hereditary government of each province in the Houſe of Orange, with all the rights and prerogatives according to the Diploma of 1747 and 1748. In virtue of which the preſent Stadtholder took poſſeſſion of his charge in 1766, and was re-eſtabliſhed in them in 1787, and engaging to maintain this form of government againſt every attack and enterprize, directly or indirectly, whatever. The alliance is to ſubſiſt twenty years, and the high contracting parties are then to renew it longer.

BALTIMORE, JULY 1.

Extract of a letter, dated Choſt Mills, April 2, 1788, to a gentleman in this town.

WE are here in a perfect ſtate of warfare, which you will ſee by the following account of unprovoked hoſtilities, committed by the ſouthern tribes of Indians, ſince my arrival here. The 17th of January, Meſſrs. Jorden Gibſon and Charles Morgan, were ſhot and ſcalped in the road between the Locuſt Land and Bledſoe's Lick, the former was a native of South Carolina, and about 89 years of age, the latter was late of Virginia, a young man, he lived 13 days and died of his wounds. The 20th of February, a Mr. Martin, and a gentleman from Maryland, whoſe name I have forgot, were killed and ſcalped. The 12th of March, Colonel James Robertſon's ſon, a young lad, was killed at a ſugar camp, within a few hundred yards of his father's ſtation; his head was cut off carried away, and another lad that was with him taken priſoner.—The 20th ultimo, a party of Indians attacked Colonel Bledſoe's dwelling-houſe, about 10 o'clock at night, with guns, war clubs, tomahawks and ſtones; they continued the attack about ten minutes and then made their eſcape by moon-light, taking with them two horſes that were in the ſtable, and killing ſeveral cows on their retreat—one man only was wounded in the chin. The night following they viſited the Croft, and with malice prepenſe, being inſtigated by the Devil, did then and there feloniouſly take away all our cavalry, except one little horſe that they could not catch, notwithſtanding we had put them into an encloſure, adjoining Fort Tuckaboe. About the ſame time Curtis Williams was killed and ſcalped, on Mill Creek.—The 26th, Mr. William Montgomery at Drakes Creek, had three ſons (ſmall lads) killed and ſcalped in the field, where they were at work in ſight of the houſe, and their poor mother ſtood and beheld the tragical ſcene. It is my opinion if thoſe cruelties were perpetrated in any other country but this, it would rouſe the reſentment of a whole nation to chaſtiſe ſuch barbarous banditties of inhuman ſavages. But this miſchief is done at preſent in an obſcure corner of America, on the weſt ſide of the mountains, and far from government—by the time ſuch news travels 1000 or 1500 miles, and reaches Baltimore or Philadelphia, it will give leſs emotion and excite leſs pity than the mere rehearſal of a tragedy that has perhaps been wrote 1000 years ago. However, I think that affairs between thoſe hoſtile tribes of Indians are verging faſt to a criſis, we muſt attempt to exterminate them ſhortly; if we ſucceed, we ſhall be peaceable and happy; if not, we muſt give up this country to them, and ſuch of us as may ſurvive, muſt ſeek an aſylum elſewhere."

CHARLESTOWN, (S.C.) June 19.

ON Monday laſt were executed purſuant to ſentence of the Court Admiralty ſeſſions, for piracy on the American ſeas, Captain William Rogers, of New-London, in Connecticut; John Maſters, of Cheſhire, in England, and William Pendergraſs of Derbyſhire, in England charged and found guilty of the murder of Mr. Abraham Nathan, of the Jewiſh nation, joint owner with Rogers, and paſſenger on board the ſloop Betſey, in October laſt—Alſo, Richard Williams, and William Cain, both of England, for the murder of Captain Nathaniel C. Webb and Mr. Cleod or M'Cleod, on the 19th or 20th of May laſt, on board the ſchooner Two Friends.

RICHMOND, July 17.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, (N. C) dated June 19.

"LAST Friday night, between the hours of 11 and 12, the ſloop Fanny, Captain Joſhua Plumer, of Bedford, bound to Wilmington in this ſtate, being about 40 miles ſouth of Cape-Hatteras, laden with iron ware, bar iron, and Weſt India produce, was ſtruck with lightning, and ſunk in leſs than ten minutes.

"The crew and one paſſenger (Mr. Samuel Foſdick of New York, bound to Fayetteſville) happily ſaved themſelves, by jumping in the boat, and on the next day got to Ocracock. Not a ſingle article on board was ſaved."

A New York paper mentions, that Captain Helme, on his paſſage from Bombay, touched at the Cape of Good Hope. He left there, on the 4th of April, the Captains Barry, Truxton, and Kean, of Philadelphia, who arrived at the Cape the 28th and 29th of March; Captain Skinner, of Baltimore, who arrived the 26th of March; Captain Gardiner, of Boſton, who arrived the 29th of March; and Captain Lambert, of Salem, who arrived there the 26th of March---all well.

Two brigs belonging to Long Iſland have lately returned home from a whaling voyage, after having taken about 400 barrels of oil each, which they diſpoſed of in the Weſt Indies for 7000 dollars, and have brought it in with them.

Extract from the JOURNAL of CONGRESS, July 2, 1788.

The ſtate of New-Hampſhire having ratified the Conſtitution tranſmitted to them by the act of the 28th of September laſt, and tranſmitted to Congreſs their ratification; and the ſame read, the Preſident reminded Congreſs that this was the ninth ratification tranſmitted and laid before them: Whereupon,

On motion,

Ordered, That the ratifications of the Conſtitution of the United States tranſmitted to Congreſs, be referred to a committee to examine and report an act to Congreſs for putting the ſaid Conſtitution into operation, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the late Fœderal Convention.

Appointed ſame day,

Mr. CARRINGTON.
Mr. EDWARDS.
Mr. BALDWIN.
Mr. OTIS.
Mr. TUCKER.

AMENDMENTS to the Conſtitution propoſed by the New-Hampſhire Convention.

The firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, fifth, ſixth, and eighth—almoſt verbatim with Maſſachuſetts. The following are the remainder:---

7th. All common law cauſes between citizens of different ſtates ſhall be commenced in the common law courts of the reſpective ſtates; and no appeal ſhall be allowed to the federal courts in ſuch caſes, unleſs the ſum or value of the thing in controverſy amount to 3000 dollars.

9th. Congreſs ſhall at no time conſent that any perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall accept of a title of nobility, or any other title or office from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

10th. That no ſtanding army ſhall be kept up in time of peace, unleſs with the conſent of three quarters of the members of each branch of Congreſs—nor ſhall ſoldiers in time of peace be quartered upon private houſes, without the conſent of the owner.

11th. Congreſs ſhall make no laws touching religion, or to infringe the right of conſcience.

12. Congreſs ſhall never diſarm any citizen, unleſs ſuch as are or have been in actual rebellion.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Schooner Induſtry, Gray North Carolina.
Diſpatch, Lingo, St. Thomas.
Sloop Polly, Martin, Rhode Iſland.
Appollo, Cox, St. Kitts.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Ritſon, Curwen, Liverpool.
Mermaid, Bradburn, do.
Brig Cæſar, Atkinſon, London.

STAUNTON, July 5.

YESTERDAY being the anniverſary of American Independence, as alſo the pleaſing information obtained that this ſtate and New-Hampſhire had adopted the Conſtitution—the inhabitants of the town, and as many of the neighbourhood as could with convenience attend,—deſirous, publicly to demonſtrate their approbation—met and collected a large quantity of combuſtibles on a hill adjoining. In the evening Capt. Gibſon's company of infantry, in uniform, appeared on the parade and performed a number of evolutions. They were then joined by Captains Perry's and Dauthat's companies of militia, under the orders of Col. Gamble; and after diſcharging ten volleys in honour of the ſtates that had ratified the Conſtitution, the firings continued to the amount of 13, in the pleaſing expectation the remaining three ſtates will follow the example, and complete the grand fabric. Between the diſcharges, toaſts ſuitable to the occaſion were drank, with ſatisfaction, &c. Joyful ſpirit of republicaniſm ſeemed to pervade every breaſt without diſtinction. At night fire was ſet to the materials collected. The Maſons-Hall and the houſes in the town were elegantly illuminated—The utmoſt order, good humour, and harmony was preſerved, and the day cloſed with a ball at Mrs. Burns's.

For DUBLIN and WHITEHAVEN,

THE SHIP

ULYSSES,

JOSEPH HODGSON, Maſter.

WILL poſitively ſail on or before the 20th of Auguſt, can take on freight one hundred hogſheads, the remainder of her cargo being engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr. HENRY BRAGG, at Norfolk; or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

JOHN FOSTER.

JULY 9, 1788.

Ten dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from off the commons of this city on the 6th inſtant a ſtout dark bay HORSE, about 4 feet 6 or 8 inches high, very old, and in tolerable order, has a remarkable thick mane, hanging on both ſides of his neck, and a ſwitch tail, trots paces and canters, ſhod all round, and I think has a brand, but dont recollect it. If ſtrayed, I will give a reward of ten ſhillings for his delivery to me in Richmond, and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief, the above reward.

PLEASANT YOUNGHUSBAND.

Richmond July 16, 1788.

WANTED

A NEGRO WOMAN that can WASH and IRON well,
And underſtands plain COOKING.
Such a one, if a ober woman, ſhall receive generous wages from this time to the end of the year. Apply to the Printer hereof.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,—— The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Frederickſburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Peterſburg. Mr.* John Drivers *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portſmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE LAWS,

Paſſed laſt SESSION.

POETRY.

A LOVE LETTER.

MUSICK'S ſoft powers, may calm the troubled breaſt,
And ſooth diſtraction into peaceful reſt;
Reaſon, a cure for lighter ills may prove,
But cannot eaſe the heart that's ſick with love.
Love poiſons deep, it ſinks into the heart,
Infects the ſoul, and baffles evry art;
Since only you, who did th' infection give,
The pleaſing, painfull evil can relieve;
Exert your power, and kindly eaſe my pain,
Reſtore loſt comfort to your love ſick ſwain.

W. E.

Remarkable CUSTOM of the ASSYRIANS.

To the EDITOR of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

AMONG many excellent cuſtoms of the Aſſyrians, mentioned by hiſtorians, I know of none more deſerving of imitation than the following, which I find remarked by Herodotus, although it had become obſolete before his time. I have taken the liberty to requeſt that you will communicate it to the female world, through the channel of your very uſeful and entertaining Newſpaper, in order to call forth their attention to a ſubject in which they are ſo particularly intereſted; and that by a knowledge of ſuch a method having been once ſucceſsfully practiſed for a ſeries of years, they may be inſtrumental in the revival of ſo admirable an inſtitution.

"It was an annual cuſtom," ſays my author, "in every town and village throughout Aſſyria for the magiſtrates to aſſemble in the market-place and ſquares of each reſpective town, where there were expoſed to public ſale, all the girls whom they judged of a proper age to marry. The herald, or crier, firſt ſold thoſe to the higheſt bidder, whoſe beautiful features, or elegant ſhape and ſymmetry gave them any advantage over others leſs beautiful, or leſs regularly formed; and as beauty ever has powerful attractions, there was no inſtance of any ſuch remaining unſold. They then proceeded to the diſpoſal of thoſe of a different deſcription; and here the method of negociation was ſomewhat changed, for the crier, with each girl he put up for ſale, offered certain ſum of money, wich was paid from the fund produced by the vent of the greater favourites of nature, to whomſoever would take her in marriage; and according to the prices agreed on by the parties, they were all of them provided with huſbands in turn.

G——.

To be Sold,

At public auction, on Thurſday the 17th day of July next, before Mr. Anderſon's tavern, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

THE SHIP

FRIENDS ADVENTURE,

Virginia built, about two years old, burthen 400 hogſheads, or upwards, with all her materials, now lying at Weſt Point. For particulars inquire of John Cunliffe, Richmond; Donaldſon & Stott, Peterſburg; John Lupton, Suffolk; John Lawrence, Norfolk; or the Captain on board.

☞ *The ſaid ſhip will be ſold with or without her charter party, for London.*

The Subſcribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened a Shop for the MANUFACTORY *of*

TIN WARE,

Next door (in the croſs ſtreet) to Meſſ. Roche's ſtore.

Where any tin ware by the quantity or piece, may be had on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms.

MICHAEL HICHLER.
WILLIAM COOKE.

Richmond June 16, 1788.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the late arrivals,
A general and well choſen aſſortment of
EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening and ſelling off at the loweſt prices;

Each article can be afforded for caſh, tobacco, ginſang, or any kind of publick ſecurities, at their value.

N B. The above ſtore is kept in the firſt brick houſe from the Bridge, where almoſt every uſeful article may be had for Ladies ond Gentlemen's ware.

Richmond, June 16, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS HECTOR LITHGOW, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic Majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, left that place for Great-Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt-Indies, where he died in the year 1784. poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament deviſed the ſame to JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo to FRANCES SWEETING, their mother: This is therefore to notify to the ſaid JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW and FRANCES SWEETING, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. BRYMER and BELCHER; at New-York, to THOMAS POPE, Eſquire; at Philadelphia. to ARCHIBALD GAY, Lætitia Court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The Printers in the Weſt-India iſlands, and the States of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be deſrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

Came to my houſe in GATE's

county, (North Carolina) a few weeks paſt, a negro lad about eighteen years of age, ſays his name is

CHARLES,

and that he is free born.

HE is about 5 feet 2 inches high, and well made, ſays he lived ſome time ago with Captain FULGHAM, in Iſle of Wight county, (Virginia) and afterwards with Mr. ISAAC MOODY. Should he be a ſlave the owner may have him by applying to me in Gate's county.

DEMSEY BARNES.

JUNE 25, 1788.

Will be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder on the 1ſt Thurſday in Auguſt next, at Hanover courthouſe, being court day,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Belonging to the eſtate of Col. Thos. Jones, dec.

Bonds payable at the expiration of the year, with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſers, before the negroes ſhall be delivered.

☞ All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims, are again deſired to make them known to

THOMAS JONES, *Adm'r.*

Hanover, June 20, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from of the commons between Williamſburg and the College landing, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a few ſaddle ſpots, branded with a ſtraight mark on the ſhoulder, has a ſmall white mark on the ſide below the ſkirt of the ſaddle, trots very well, and paces very faſt. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me at the College Landing, ſhall receive the above reward and all expences allowed.

SOLOMON CUMBIOE.

Williamſburg June 21, 1788.

N B. Ten pounds reward will be given on conviction of the perſon who ſtole him, and he is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a man who calls himſelf Evans, and who is from South-Carolina.

To be Sold,

On the 2d Thurſday in Auguſt next, at New Kent courthouſe, upon eighteen months credit;

A SMALL PARCEL OF

LAND,

Containing ſeven and one half acres,

Lying on the main road leading from the courthouſe to Richmond, about half a mile above the ſaid courthouſe, the improvements on the ſaid land are a convenient dwelling and ſtore houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and ſome other out houſes, with a large garden pailed in, the whole now in good repair, with an exceeding good ſpring of water. European goods, or country produce, will be received in payment, in three half yearly payments. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the printer of this paper; or of the ſubſcriber——Who informs the public that he is now provided with a boat and hands, for the purpoſe of tranſporting paſſengers at the ferry, formerly called Webb's ferry, in New Kent county, at which place good entertainment for travellers may be had.

J. L. RAEY.

JUNE 5, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city a negro man named TOM, ſuppoſed to belong to Matthew Pleaſant of Goochland county. His owner is deſired to come and pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamſburg, June 24, 1788.

RICHMOND, July 2, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for all paſt favours, and acquaints them that he occupies the new ſhop oppoſite the old Capitol; where he continues to ſell mould candles at one ſhilling per lb. beſt turpentine ſoap at nine pence by the ſingle pound, and at the rate of eight pence per lb. when the quantity amounts to 6 lb.

MYER DERKHEIM.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty firſt day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rx. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON. Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceaſed. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

BRYAN BRUIN, Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plantiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plantiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church in the pariſh of Frederick in the county of Frederick on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

At a Court held for Charles City

county, on Thurſday the 17th day of April, 1788.

ORDERED, that the Clerk do cauſe it to be adverti ſed four weeks ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, notifying to the creditors of the late FREDERICK VICTOR, deceaſed, that they do bring in their claims againſt the ſaid decedants eſtate, that the Court may make orders for the payment thereof, as far as the ſaid decedants eſtate will extend, and agreeable to the dignity of the debts.

PETER ROYSTER, C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING,
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

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